
SLAC
DISCOVERING THE QUANTUM UNIVERSE
Fermilab
SLAC is one of the world's leading research laboratories. Established in 1962 at Stanford University, our mission is to design, construct and operate state-of-the-art electron accelerators and related experimental facilities for use in high-energy physics and synchrotron radiation research. We are enriched by over 3,000 visiting scientists from universities, laboratories and industrial concerns from the U.S. and foreign countries.
This composite image shows the galaxy cluster 1E 0657-556, also known as the "bullet cluster." This cluster was formed after the collision of two large clusters of galaxies, the most energetic event known in the universe since the Big Bang.
The Large Hadron Collider's ATLAS detector at CERN, an instrument 50 yards long and 24 yards high that will track and measure particle collisions.
One of the goals of the research at the Large Hadron Collider's ATLAS detector is to find evidence of the Higgs boson, a particle predicted by the Standard model of particle physics.
The International Linear Collider is a proposed future international particle accelerator. It would create high-energy particle collisions between electrons and positrons, their antimatter counterparts. The ILC would provide a tool for scientists to address many of the most compelling questions of the 21st century-questions about dark matter, dark energy, extra dimensions and the fundamental nature of matter, energy, space and time.
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory advances the understanding of the fundamental nature of matter and energy by providing leadership and resources for qualified researchers to conduct basic research at the frontiers of high energy physics and related disciplines.
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